

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph at the end of page 4, paragraph no. 12, line 18, with the following amended paragraph:

A1
-- [0012] 4) Implementing an external rotation of the femur removes more bone on the anterior lateral side and thus increases the probability of a notch forming up. This may ~~fragilize~~ weaken the femur to breaking point, which should be avoided.- -

Please replace the second paragraph on page 9 continuing on to page 10, paragraph no. 32, line 5, with the following amended paragraph:

A2
--[0032] The femoral component 1 shown in Figure 3 includes two condyles 2 and a trochlear 3. Said trochlear 3 defines a trochlean trajectory, the projection 4 of which is shown in Figure 4 as the medial lateral perspective. The external surface of each condyle 2 has a circular shape, as shown in the perspective of Figure 3, which is also the antero-posterior plane. The same applies for trochlear 3, the trochlean trajectory [[4]] also having a circular shape. Five flat sides 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are defined within the inside of the femoral component 1, first defining an open cavity. Said five flat sides 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are separated from one another by edges 15, 16, 17 and 18. Two pins 19 and 20 are implemented on the internal side 7, onto which the re-cut femur will anchor. The internal sides, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 correspond to the sides re-cut within the femur shown in Figure 1, both in dimension and inclination. The edges and notably edge 15 are inclined by

an angle alpha of 3 degrees in the medial lateral perspective, relative to a plane 22 which is perpendicular to the perpendicular projection 4 of the trochlean trajectory in the perspective shown in Figure 4 (medial lateral perspective). Said tilt angle alpha varies according to the femur of each individual, the value of which generally lays between one and ten degrees, preferably between two and five degrees. From an external point of view, the femoral component according to the invention retains the same aspect as prosthetics according to the prior art. However, the internal cage has been shaped as turned relative to the cages of the known prior art. Cages according to the prior art were shaped to be parallel to the prosthetic whereas the internal cage of the invention is shaped to be slightly tilted relative to the prosthetic.--

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